

WHAT I CLAIM INCLUDES:

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1. a mold formed in such a manner so as to produce an underwater dive ballast, which will not move, slip, creep or otherwise change position on a belting material without a deliberate action from an outside human force.
 2. a ballast containing more than two belt receiving slots (as formed by the mold in claim 1,) which causes adequate resistance between the ballast and the belting material to insure a fast location of the ballast on the belting material.
 3. a ballast such as described in claim 2, which has a provision that allows easy and user-friendly adjustment, installation and/or removal of the ballast on the belting material.
 4. a ballast such as disclosed in claim 3 which also has the capability of being placed in plurality, stacked or woven together with a belting material so as to increase or decrease the amount of weight in a single location on the belting material.
 5. a plurality of non-slip ballasts woven on a belting material with a quick release buckle to form an underwater dive belt worn about the diver's waist to control buoyancy for underwater diving endeavors.
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add A.
6. a ballast that is produced (without use of non lead materials) (and requires only) lead (or high density metal) for the ballasts, a belting material and a quick release buckle to generate a complete and highly efficient buoyancy control apparatus.
- CONSISTENT OF?

SUMMARY

The non-slip ballast is cast from the non-slip mold with more than two webbing material receiving passage's side by each, parallel and in a row perpendicular to the belting material.

The webbing material is inserted into and through one end passageway of the ballast. The belting material is then turned 180 degrees toward the weight and inserted into and through the second in a sequence passageway, which returns the belting to the side of the ballast of the first entry. The belting is then turned 180 degrees and inserted and passed through the third passageway which forms 360 degrees of ballast to belting resistance. The belting is then turned 180 degrees toward the non-slip weight and inserted and passed through the forth and last passage way of the ballast to join the side of first entry of a four-slotted ballast. This then forms 540 degrees of ballast to belting resistance with weight belt un donned. Weight is easily increased by stacking ballasts and threading belting through more than one ballast per location. The ballasts are woven in plurality until desired total weight on the belt is obtained. To adjust the amount of weight for position on the belting material simply feed the belting material through the passageways until the desired ballast location is achieved.